Trouble in Chio.-The Ohio Repu

The Evening Times

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By J. R. MASON, President.

THE TIMES, in all its editions. Morning, Even-ing, and Sunday, will be mailed to one address for FIFTY CENTS per month. Addresses changed as often as desired. Peaders of THE TIMES who may at any time be unable to procure copies of it at any news-stand or raiffood station or on raifroad trains will confer a favor upon the management by send-ing to this office information of the fact.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1899.

Trenchery in Samon.

The news of today from Samoa is of a kind to change the tone of the rabid anti-American newspapers in Germany. It is probable they will cease to urge an enquiry into the causes and course of the trouble. The statement is very positive that the American and English marines were cruelly ambushed by the rebels on a German planter's p'ace and several killed. That the German had nothing to do with the ambush will not be believed in the light of the former charges against the German Consul. It is clear, and it is not denied that the immediate cause of the later outbreak was the proclamation of Herr Rose; it is positive that the German sympathy is entirely with Mataafa and that the German Consul is the inspiration of the rebellion. When, therefore the allied Americans and English are am bushed on a German plantation, the natural inference is that the Germans were in it Indeed Mataafa's followers have no initia tive and act only as they are directed. That has been proved several times.

Since the Germans demand an enquiry into the action of Admiral Kautz; since they insist on a restoration of the illegal provisional government and the continued suspension of the Supreme Court, it is proper that America and England should call for a full history of the German par in the rebellion. This latest tragedy cannot be glossed over. We cannot consent to the restoration of the status quo ante bellum as a condition precedent to a settlement, but should require strict observance of the act of Berlin pending the for-

The Shafter Charge Since the Government tried the experiment of making a commander of General Shafter, much to his own surprise, there are times when he has to be taken seriously. It may have some of the qualities of . burlesque on judicial proceedings to have him appear as a witness in relation to what he cannot return, nor will he place himself the men on the fighting line experienced at Santiago, but what he says may count in of evidence. It was not necessary that the public should have his cheerful opinion that it is too late now to investigate the character of the food that has long since perished-alone with those who are of it-in order to understand the value of his testimony. All was known when the army re turned and related its story.

As between the soldiers who were at the front, including Colonel Roosevelt and other officers who were in the closest relations with the men and tried to look out for their interests, and a commander with a stomachache three miles in the year, swinging in a hammock, with ice on his head, the public will believe the former as to all questions of their condition. Colonel Roose. veit swore that the troops within the range of his knowledge, which was extensive were without food for days. His own would have been but for his personal exertions and money. He was able to get some · things because he was a mounted officer and had funds. He distinctly stated that one regiment of regulars hung about the camp of the Rough Riders to pick up the scraps they left. Yet Shafter asserts that there was no hunger, except now and then an individual soldier may have starved by his own fault. It is tough enough for the men to have suffered for the incompetence or indifference of a commander, without having him hold them responsible for their own privations.

Shafter says the idea of cattle on the hoof for the army is absurd. Evidently he thought the idea of hospital supplies was absurd. He enters into an explanation of the cattle proposition that must amus army officers. The Texas cattlemen pro posed to provide a fleet of cattle shipsany number that might be needed-to convey the cattle to Cuba, feed them and take care of them in every way, then butcher them from day to day, and distribute the meat through the commissary. There is nothing absurd or impracticable about this The only objection raised by Secretary Alger was that he could get Chicago process beef for ten cents a pound less than the Texas men demanded.

There is no doubt a good deal of money was saved by rejecting the Texas men's proposal. It was at the cost of the soldiers at the time, but the Government will have to expend far more than the amount Secretary Alger saved, in pensions. Fully a third of the men in several regiments are suffering from chronic de bility which is the result chiefly of a lack of nourishment and a consequent loss of power to resist disease.

It is not worth while for the soldiers to resent the charge or sharer the charge with which he has had anything

to do-that if any man did not have enough to eat it was his own fault. The testimony of others sufficiently disproves this, and the public understands that Gen-eral Shafter knew Jess about the condition and affairs of the army technically under his command than anybody else in Cuba.

New York forecasts the report of the Court of Enquiry into the beef scandal in a way that must surprise its readers. The Court is to find that the charges of General Miles have not been sustained. It will then rest with the President to decide what punishment Miles shall receive for slander and for insubordination. "The President is much perplexed over the situation, for slandered the Government, he hesitates

to make the general a martyr." onsider this ominously shocking prediction if it were not for the precof the Alger Relief Commission. That body was composed in part of men fairly well known in public life, and who would be expected, in ordinary circumstances, to render a verdict based entirely on the evidence. Yet, from the first, two or three members assumed full control of the machine, and exposed their purpose to admit no testimony unfavorable to the War Department if they could help it. In spite of their abuse of witnesses who knew things that were not to the credit and glory of the department; in spite of their positive refusal to hear imortant testimony, the defence was so inconsequential and weak that the fairninded public could not avoid the conviction that every charge was abundantly proved. Disregarding evidence that would have been decisive in any legally established court, the Commission carried out its purpose and made a whitewashing re-There was no proof of the falsity of

Jeneral Miles' charges to warrant any proceedings against him. Was this the reason for the creation of the Court of Enquiry? It is true that many newspapers have expressed the opinion that the Judge Advocate was disposed to favor the packers and the War Department and that the Court would not be displeased if the Miles charges should be disproved; but there is little in the proceedings to support this newspaper opinion. Certainly evidence which the Alger Relief Commission declined to receive the Court has ads mitted without question. We do not believe there is any ground to fear the justice of the Court's verdict. On the contracy, there is every reason to expect that its report will declare that every charge made by General Miles has been fully sustained and that the packers should be prosecuted and the responsible officials of the War Department subjected to discipline. That the evidence warrants this every unprejudiced reader will affirm. It is not right that the perfidy of the Alger Relief Commission should throw suspicion on the Court of Enquiry. It is natural, perhaps, that the public should be distrustful after such an experience, especially when an intelligent and careful newspaper forecasts such a report, but the nembers of the Court have done nothing to justify a doubt of their absolute impartiality.

Our Diplomatic Service.

The recent article by Mark Twain, the subject of the salaries of our Ambassadors, has been the subject of extensive comment, and while most of the writers who have noticed have taken it seriously and indorsed its propositions, others have affected to believe that Mr. Clemens mere ly jested with his public, and that his paper was a burlesque and a sarcasm. Of course, this may be so, and the author will probably never enlighten us if it is so; but it should be remembered that Mark Twain has a way of expressing his most serious opinions in a form which may be either jest or earnest. and is much more effective than a serious matter-of-fact argument. At any rate, the facts which he cited are important enough to claim the attention of everyone. At present our Ministers to important countries are men of wealth as well as distinction. They must be rich, because no self-respecting man will accept a position which he is obliged to receive favors which in the attitude of being forced into mean ness by the parsimony of his Government the summing up of the Court's collection | Thus it is tacitly understood that a poor man, no matter how well fitted he may be for a diplomatic position, must never be offered one. Rich men are glad to accept such appointments, even if they must pay for them, since an Ambassador gains valuable experience and high social position at home and abroad. But it should be evident to the most casual eye that if there are ten men of wealth and ability who are available for the position of Ampassador to the Queen-Empress of Great Britain, for example, there are probably twenty or thirty more who have the ability but not the wealth, and that very possible one of these non-eligibles may be much more competent for the duties of Ambassador than those who may be chosen. We have not such a wealth of diplomati timber in this country that we can afford to throw away any of it. The position of Ambassador should be made such that the man best fitted for the post may be appointed, whether he has a million dollars

It is all very well to say that America need not ape the foolish customs of an effete civilization. The civilization is there, and it is not our affair to find fault with it unless it interferes with us, or with the progress of the world, in some definite Especially, it is not our business to reform the social customs of European canitals, which have been developed through many centuries, and in which other civilized nations concur. We have no right to send our Ambassador to the Court of St. James, to St. Petersburg, or to Paris, with instructions to represent us there, and oblige him to give a wrong impression of us. If he is invited to entertainments he should be able to accept the invitations and return whatever attentions he may receive. There is no need that a nation as rich as this should send a man to look after its interests in a place where pate de fole gras is the common diet, and give him a salary which only provides him a ham sandwich. There are hundreds of people, whose opinion is more or less important to the United States, who will not stop to enquire into the reason of our republican simplicity, but will draw conlusions of their own, and these inferences may easily result unpleasantly for us. It is desirable that Americans traveling abroad should meet with consideration and respect, and that foreign nations sho understand as clearly as possible what

our civilization 23. But they will not

inderstand it any the better if our repre-

entatives conduct their business with what

we may call simplicity, but Europeans will

portance as in social relations:

But he, as some pade guest,
Would change, whater he roam,
The manners there professed
To those be brings from home.
We take not the world's way, but would

In some ways the ambition to charge toms of the world is a noble one But it is not polite or wise to try to reform a man while you are his invited guest, in company with other guests.

There are men who continue to walk along with umbrellas spread after the rain has ceased; and there are men who follow an old practice long after the con-ditions under which it was born have changed. It is not so long since New England was supreme in manufactures. Then industrial establishments appeared in the Middle and Western States. The South high prices that New England and the industrial North generally might enjoy the Gradually and slowly, at first, more rapidly later, the South made things. Cotton factories sprang up here and there and iron and coal were found at Birmingham and elsewhere. In twenty years the development of Southern manufactures has been the marvel of the country. Because of the cheaper labor and the lower cost of the cotton industry of New England-perhaps eventually destroy it. The great rollin the North are feeling and will feel still more the sharp competition of the South. Once the people of that section were possessed by the microbe of manufactures they turned their thoughts to everything that can be made.

But they still think on the same old lines about some things. They assume, for example, that when we get into the markets of the world with our manufactured products, the benefit goes to New England could be more fallacious. This early period of Southern industrial development is be desired by that section most of all, Before the Southern manufacturers get too they are still able to adapt their products to the needs or caprices of foreign conthis country's commerce extend to every part of the world.

The Philippines have the potentiality of an enormous commerce. Under the sovereignty of the American Republic, the lions of industrious and prosperous people, mostly of American birth and habits, There has been no exaggeration as to their resources—there can be none. The Southern Straes have a keeper interest in our retention and development of the islands than the North. There is more than this. Our possession of the archipelago gives to us the right to a voice in the colitical and commercial future of Asiathe scene of the future great events of the Here will be markets compared with which all others are small. The South has a more direct interest in this than the North. Yet under the influence of tradition, many Southern papers, probably representing the sentiment of the section. favor the exchange of the matchless Philppines and all its possession carries with it, for a wretched, tradeless, futureless litlation virtually all black and including the intractable Maroons. It is almost incredure capable of consuming an immense hare of Southern products and opening the door to an Asiatic demand beyond the power of the South to meet in full, and on the other an impoverished, worn-out Island which will demand that we add new tax on certain imports from other countries to enable its starving people to find in the States a sale for products which must go begging under normal conditions

If the suicidal mania among the enemies of Dreyfus continues there will soon be Prostrated in New Orleans by none left to oppose his release. The fourth to take his own life is the private secretary of Colonel Henry, who killed himself in prison. If suicide is confession, Dreyfus ought to have a pretty good claim to free-

lom by this time. It is absurd for foreigners to wreck a train filled with American tourists in order to rob them. Why not let them have he fun of seeing themselves robbed by the thrifty landlords, waiters and shopkeepers, instead of killing them for their money? The foreigners are bound to get it all in he end.

We are now at peace with Spain, but it s just as well for Uncle Sam to wear armor plate on his back that a knife cannot pene-

The Filipino is amiable enough, but every observer remarks that he is treacher. ous. It was entirely characteristic for insurgents to slip into the American lines is returning refugees in order to shoot lown unsuspecting sentries. These are the gentry Senator Hour regards as capable of ounding a stable government that will nake life and property secure.

It is natural that General Shafter should discourage enquiry into the crimes and blunders of a war that is over. What is the use of it?

The fire losses in this country and Car ida for the first three months of this year are so heavy that the companies canno cousibly make any profit if the rest of the year shows the average.

Labor and Capital.

(From the Richmond Times.)

It is the prosperity of the masses which means good times for the rich. When the factories are at work, when the wage-earners are receiving large pay, when the masses have money to spend then it is that the railroads increase their earn ings, that locomotives are in demand, that th absorbed at living prices, that the houses owned by the rich are all occupied at a good rent rate, then it is, we say, that the rich become richer There is no condition when the rich become richer and the poor become poorer. When the poor become richer, the rich become richer, and when the poor become poorer the rich become poorer. This is the living truth, despite all the clap-trap arguments to the contrary.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
Here is that man Funston again. When General MacArthur sent and asked the Kanass colonel how long he could hold his exposed position, he answered: "Utatil my regiment is mustered out." No wonder Kanasa is proud of him.

Bad for South Carolina. (From the Charleston News and Courier.)
"Beer tabloids," it is announced, are about to
e put on the market by a German firm, and the be put on the market by a German firm, and the promise is that "one small tables dropped into a glass of water will turn it into beer as frem as if just drawn." This is almost too good to be true, but if it is true what, we would like too know, do the dispensary authorities propies so do about it? It will be of no use to multiply statutes and constables when any man can go about at pleasure with a breavey in his vest pocket. GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

cans, particularly those who get their in-spiration from the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, dly agitated at the present m ment. They scent danger in the possible candidady of Mayor Sam Jones, of Toledo who has recently been re-elected by a de cisive majority on an anti-trust and almost socialistic platform. Jones was elected cisive majority on an anti-trest and almost socialistic platform. Jones was elected originally as a Republican, but he displeased Senator Hanna and the members of the Administration circle and was denied a renomination by his party. He had himself renominated as an independent candidate, however, and ran far shead of his Republican and Democratic competitors, receiving a plurality of about 10,600. He was openif aided in his campaign by Charley Kurtz, one of Foraker's old lieutenants, and by the majority of Foraker'tes in Toledo. Mr. Sones has become a national character. The Democratic leaders have shown their appreciation of him by inviting him to attend one of the Bryan dinners that will be given in New York next week. He was invited to the dinner which comes off on April 19, and Which will be ostenably held under the auspices of the labor organizations. Mr. Bryan will be the chief speaker at both of the banquets, however, and the speakers will probably all access the Administration of will be the chief speaker at both of the banquets, however, and the speakers will probably all arraign the Administration of William McKinley and the Republican party. Mayor Jones has accepted his invitation, it is understood, and his presence there will place him on the list of the open foes of the present Republican dynasty.

It is understood to be the intention of

It is understood to be the intention of the supporters of Jones, however, to knock at the door of the Ohio Republican State convention next summer and demand the nomination of their favorite for governor. Senator Hanna and Senator Foraker will probably hold a conference in this city in a few days and decide on a line of action regarding Jones. It is just possible that the Administration may decide to swallow Jones no matter how bitter the dose may be in order to prevent the Damocrats be, in order to prevent the Democrata from capturing Mr. McKinley's State on the year preceding a Presidential election. It is conceded even by Republicans who are disposed to be most friendly to the President that the loss of Ohio by the Revention of the Mr. publicans next November will give Mr. McKinley's future Presidential aspirations a severe jolt, if it did not demolish them a severe jolt, if it did not demolish them completely. If Jones should run as an independent candidate and make anywhere near as good a showing as he did a few days ago in Toledo he would sweep the State by a tremendous majority. However there is one spark of light in the Jones cloud which threatens the destruction of the McKinjety Administration. It is that the triumphant election of Mayor Jones as Governor of Ohio upon an antitrust and free-silver platform would seriously impair Mr. Bryan's prospects for ously impair Mr. Bryan's prospects fo 1900. It has been suggested that the mu tual friends of Mr. McKinley and Mr Bryan get together and enter into a com bination to keep down rival Presidential candidates on both sides. It is believed that the McKinley people would meet any overtures of this nature from the Bryan camp more than half way.

Mr. Quay's Trial.-Former Senato Quay's trial has opened in Philadelphia and the prosecution appears to be in earnest. The name of the judge before whon case is being tried, is Biddle. He is a Philadelphia Biddle, and of course mus be above reproach. It is hard to predict at this distance just how long the trial is likely to last. If the judge sustains the motion of Mr. Quay's counsel, Mr. Watson, of Pittsburg, to exclude the books and private papers of the bank Mr. Quay is charged with having helped to loot, from being admitted as evidence, the trial will probably come to a sudden termination, a probably come to a sudden termination, as the prosecution relies solely on these books and papers to prove their accusations against Quay. The contention set up by Lawyer Watson that the entries in the books by clerks could not be accepted as syidence against Quay on there was no means of ascertaining whether the entries were false or true, is rather ingenious, but it is not believed that it will hold water. Bookeepers in a bank, as a rule, do not Bookeepers in a bank, as a rule, do not charge up, loans and interest against a man's account unless there is some good reason for it. The Pennsylvania Legislature will adjourn next week and the indications are that no successor to Quay will be elected. Even if Quay should be acquitted it is now sold that ted it is now said that it would not materially alter the situation or break the deadlock in the legislature.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER ILL

New Orleans, April 12.—Charles Dudles Warner is seriously ill with pneumonia this city. Mrs. Warner has been telegraphed for, and for the next forty-eigh hours the life of the author and editor will hang in the balance. Mr. Warner was taken ill on Saturday night with grip. brought on by a change of clothing and a unexpected fall of temperature. It was not till last night, however, that the grav-ity of the situation became known to any save Mr. Warner's mest intimate friends and associates

The author is attended by Dr. Chaille of the Tulane Medical College, and Drs. Elliott and Lewis, consulting physicians, who are leaders in the medical profession in New Orleans. The not conceal the grave character of he case, and are awaiting the progress of he disease, which Mr. Warner's age ren

ders difficult to combat.

Mr. Warner came to this city from Miami, Fla., where he had just completed his new novel, "That Fortune," and his chief occupation here has been correcting proofs and making revisions preparatory to the early publication of the book. He first boarded at the St. Charles Hotel, but later took rooms and dined daily with the family of Miss Grace King, whom Mr. Warner first brought into notice as a writer. He has lived as retired a life as was roomable but was according to the control of the contr possible, but was compelled to attend some literary and social entertainments, and re-cently delivered a lecture before the Round Table, a social and scientific club. In last Sunday's "Times-Democrat" ap-peared an interesting letter from his per on the Spanish Cabildo, an ancient buildng of New Orleans.

BROTHERS BURIED ALIVE.

Entombed by the Cave-in of a Mine on Their Form. Huntington, W. Va., April 12.—John and leuben Thacker, brothers, were digging coal in a private mine on their farm nea Centerville, Wayne county, yesterday when a cave-in of slate entombed them in the

Their bodies have not been recovered. A French Democrat.

A French Democrat.

(From the Minneapolis Tribune.)

M. Faure, the late President of the French Republic, was very fond of luxury, and adorned the Presidential home, the Elysee Palace, with priceless tapestries, carpets, rich mirrors, and costly, historic furniture, the spoils of many splendid royal reigns. M. Loubet, his successor, is a man of simple democratic tastes, who cares nothing for display. He, however, indulges himself in one piece of furniture for purely sentimental reasons. This is the bed in which the great Napoleon once slept—a plain, solid structure, surmounted by the imperial canopy, but without carriags or other decorations. Although M. Lowthe humors his fancy for sleeping in this bed, he does not seem to be visited by the ambitions and, in the end, fatal dreams of its former occupant. He will probably be content with being a republican President with a desire to change his Government into an Empire, or to make neighboring rulers his vanished.

FURTH TERM AS MAYOR.

mendations for Municipal Im Yabrel, Md., April 12.—At the a meeting of the city council of Laurel Mayor municipal ownership of electric lights, wa-terworks and telephones:

The mayor estimates that the cost would be \$30,000, which could be borrowed and the receipts from users would be ample to pay nterest and keep up a sinking fund. mayor also urges the passage of an ordi-nance for the removal of the Western Un-ion Telegraph Company's poles from Washington Avenue, and says that this company and the Standard Oil Company, two gigantic trusts, are a fair sample of what these monopolies will do with a town or city if allowed.

what these monopolies will do with a town or city if allowed.

He suggests the establishment of a small hospital, and thinks Laurel should have a \$10,000 postoffice building erected by the Federal government. He also asks for free postal delivery in the town in connection with the rural free delivery, which is about to be extended to Laurel. On the subject of good roads he says:

"Just as long as the county commissioners spend \$20,000 a year for earth roads—nearly \$4,000 this year for new earth roads—just so long will we have impassable ones.

ust so long will we have impassable ones If this money were used for oyster shells or stone on leading thoroughfares the lands would become more valuable. A step for-ward is now being taken by the organization of a company to construct a cycle path between Bultimore and Washington. When this is completed and in use it will serve to forcibly demonstrate to the people of Prince George county what advantages good roads are and the comparatively small cost at which they can be constructed."

Other recommendations in the message cost at which they can be constructed."

Other recommendations in the message are the locating of a tri-county fair at Laurel by the counties of Anne Arundel. Howard and upper Prince George; the placing of the night bailiff upon a bicycle to increase his efficiency. In concluding, he congratulates the council upon its faithful labors in carrying the "white man's burden" of municipal government.

The council elected Dr. T. M. Baldwin, president, who has served in the council four consecutive years. John W. Gray was re-elected clerk, J. R. Griffith, chief of police, and Arthur Harrison bailiff. Samuel E. Watts was re-elected street supervisor. These are all the town officers ex-

These are all the town officers ex opt Treasurer George W. Waters, jr., hose term expires nest year, and Attor-ey Frederick Dallam, whose term expires June. The session of the council was entirely harmonious.

BRYAN AND HARRISON.

This May Be the Ticket, According to Some Calculations. Lincoln, Neb., April 12.-The intimate ditical friends here of Mr. Bryan see little in the result of the Chicago mayoralty election to give Mr. Croker and Eastern Democrats any gratification. Mr. Bryan has been importuned repeatedly to give his opinion, but he invariably refuses to discuss local politics. His friends say that the most cordial feeling exists between Mayor Harrison and Bryan. The latter will be in Chicago on Thursday, and it is hinted here that a meeting will be held between the two, and the ambition of Mr. Carter Harrison plainly asked for. Some believe that Mr. Bryan intends, if opportunity offers, to express a desire that Harrison take second place if the call is for Bryan to lead the Democratic Presi-Jefferson City, Mo., April 12.—Col. Will-

iam J. Bryan arrived from the West yes-terday afternoon and after luncheon ad-dreased the Senate and house and the gen-eral public from the portico of the capitol. CITY ELECTIONS IN JERSEY.

tepublicans Carry Trenton and Newark by Fair Majorities. Trenton, N. J., April 12.-Frank O. Briggs, with whom Frank H. Croker deals for an interest in the Roebling Construction Company, was elected Mayor of Trenfon on the Republican ticket vesterday He defeated Joseph A. Corey, the Demo cratic candidate. The Republicans also elected C. Harry Baker, receiver of taxes and a sufficient number of councilmen and freeholders to retain control of those bod-ies. It was the hardest fought election for

municipal control in many years and the Republicans made a clean sweep. Newark, N. J., April 12.—The election in Newark yesterday resulted in a victory for the Republicans by an average majority of about 1,000. It excited little interest and no more than about three-fifths of the voters appeared at the poles. The election dermen and two members of the board of works. The fight was chiefly over the latter places, Republicans winning.

FOR COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT. Rig Company Chartered With a Cap-

ital of \$3,000,000. Martinsburg, W. Va., April 12.-The certificate of incorporation of the United States Cuban and Porto Rico Investment and Developing Company, Limited, was recorded in the county clerk's office yesterday for the purpose of generating, accumu-lating and supplying electricity for heat, light and other purposes; to manufacture gas and supply the same for heating, etc.; to own control, manage, and deal in tim ber, mineral, and oil properties, and right to carry on the business of mining, smelt-ing gold, silver, copper, etc.; to establish steamship lines and to contract for the carrying of passengers, freights, mails, etc., into and from the United States and West Indian Islands; also to make Govern-ment contracts for the purchase of horses

ment contracts for the purchase of horses, mules, wagons, harness, buildings, etc. The authorized capital is \$5,000,000.

The principal office is to be in this city. Former Senator John B. Gordon, of Atlanta, Ga.; former Senator C. J. Faulkner, of Martinsburg; A. H. Havey, of New York, and P. H. Perry of Havana, Cuba, are the incorrectors.

METHODS TO CONVICT DREYFUS The Process of Elimination Employed in His Prosecution.

Paris. April 12.-The "Figaro" today publishes the testimony of General Conze before the court of cassation. General Gonze said that Dreyfus was discovered to be the culprit by a process of "elimina-tion;" that is, by assembling all the names of those who had access to military secrets and then striking out those who could not possibly have been traitors. General Conze said that Captain Le

General Gonze said that Captain Le Brun-Renaud gave him the details of Drayfus' confession after the latter had been degraded. The general refused to answer the question whether documents were transmitted to the Dreyfus court-martial which had not been shown the prisoner or his coupsel.

, Carter Harrison's Election.

(From the Atlanta Constitution (From the Atlanta Constitution.)

Carter Harrison is supposed to be a Democrat, and his re-election has the significance of a Democratic victory, but it is not a partisan victory by any means. Mr. Harrison was elected by a combination of those voters, Republican and Democratic, who relish the mandy stand he has taken in opposition to the franchies steal contemplated by the Yerkes gang. His party politics had little to do with his election, though it is to be supposed that if he had not been a Democrat and an honest man to both he worth have surrendered long ago to the power and influence of the combination which owns the street car lines in Chicago.

No Desire to Fight for It.

What She Needed.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"Nellie," spartille youth, with an air of confidence, "only any the word and you and I will sail together on the rough sea of life, bravsly buffeting its waves trimming our salls to meet the adverse spins that—"No. Geoffie, Amteripted the maiden; "not in this age of whiteworld. The mass who takes me, on that journey must offer me a first cabin pass, sage, on a stamer."

Whereupon theoffee, salled out of her presence with a decided list to port.

No Desire to Fight for it.

(From the Onesha Rec.)

There are Canadians who fancy that the American spoul of a large country, and these urge the creation of a large country, and these urge the creation of a large country, and these urge the creation of a large country, and these urge the creation of a large country, and these urge the creation of a large country, and these urge the creation of a large country, and these urge the creation of a large country, and these urge the creation of a large country, and these urge the creation of a large country, and these urge the creation of a large country, and these urge the creation of a large country, and these urge the creation of a large country, and these urge to get possession of their country, and these urge to get possession of their country, and these urge to get possession of a large country, and these urge to get possession of a large country, and these urge to get possession of a large country, and these urge to get possession of their country, and these urge to get possession of a large country, and these urge to get possession of a large country, and these urge to get possession of a large army, one such having recently declared that a force of at least 200,900 men should be raised for a large to get possession of their country, and these urge to get possession of a large army, one such having recently declared that a force of at least 200,900 men should be raised for a large to get possession of their country, and these urge to get possession of their country, and th

TO MEET THE BALEIGH AT SLA.

inis Arrange to Gree seived by Mayor Van Wyck from the Navy Department yesterday stating that the York on the morning of April 15.

charge determined yesterday to have a land parade.

heimer and other members of the plan and scope committee is for Mayor Van Wyck and city officials to beard the Gien Island early on Saturday morning and go out through the Narows to meet the incoming staletgh. The Gien island will steam up the bay with other flarbor craft acting as

The Raleigh will, steam to Quarantine, and after Dr. Doty has given the ship a clean bill of health she will continue on the journey up the bay to Tompkinsville Here Mayor Van Wyck and members o Here Mayor van Wyck and members of the reception committee will first board the cruiser. Captain Coghian and his men will listen to the first welcoming words from an official of this country when Mayor Van Wyck formally presents to the ship's crew the freedom of the city of New Vart.

York.
The Raleigh will steam up the bay, pass-

come by the public will be extended to the officers and crew.

It was proposed yesterday to have a banquet, with the officers as guests, on Saturday evening, and also to have another banquet at which the men behind the guns will be lionized.

A meeting of the plan and scope committee will be held this morning, and after the meeting the executive committee will hold a seasion and receive the reports of the work done yesterday.

Every member of the crew of the Raleigh will probably be given a medal to be made from steel saved from the Maine. A member of the reception committee offered to pay for making the medals, which will have a bust of Admiral Dewey on one side and on the other the date of the sinking of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay.

CHOATE THE GUEST OF HONOR. Timely Speech That Met Hearty

London, April 12.—Ambassador Choate was the guest of honor at a small dinner of twenty-one covers at the Reform Club tast night. His fellow-diners included Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Lords Acton, Hobbouse, Chesham, and Monkswell. It was agreed that no speeches should be made, but the compact was abrogated amid amusement, and Mr. Choate rogated amid amusement, and Mr. Choate was unable to escape making an impromptu reply to a toast to himself. He said that his life since his arrival in England had been a round of entertainments, with the unfailing accompaniment of spe.ch-making, which was one of Great Britain's principal sports. He had already been asked way sometimes to study the other man-ners and institutions of England, which, wever, were no new studies to himself his countrymen. These studies were lear to Americans because they reminded them of the ties of kinship and took them back in imagination to the time "when the mother country had not second from the

ommon partnership."

He continued with an air of gravity which momentarily puzzled his hearers, saying that it was always open to her to come back. She would find America's arms come back. She would find America's arms wide open to receive her. She had taken away with her a great deal of the general property of the race, but that was being restored to the common fund with every interchange of friendly feeling between the two peoples. It was his political duty to promote that feeling, and with it the peace of mankind. His task would be lightened if Englishmen would travel in his country for observation and study. his country for observation and study, as Americans traveled in the old land. The speech was heartily applauded.

SHIPRITT DING IN RUSSIA

oreign fron and Steel for Vesnels Admitted Free.

The State Department recently received from Consul General Halloway, at St. meeting of the council of commercial navigation of the department of trade and manufactures. The report says:

manufactures. The report says:

At the meeting of the council, held under the auspices of the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovich and Admiral Chihacheff, important measures, proposed by the department of commercial navigation for improving Russian shipbuilding, were discussed. The unair point of the neasures proposed to the council consisted in admitting into Russia free of duty for a period of ten years, foreign iron and steel for building sea vessels, which have been imported duty free since April 27, 1898. In order to facilitate the application of the above measures, and the control by the custom-house of the gaterials imported for shipbuilding purposes, it is proposed to fix a limited period during which iron and seed man be imported duty free. As a guaranty the slipbuilder will pay a critain sum, which will be returned to him when the vessel is completed. Besides, it is proposed to impost duty free whole parts of the mechanisms of vessels, such as are not manufactured in Russia, viz, cylinders exceeding ten inches in diameter, windlasses for anchors, and steam heim apparatus.

Representatives of the several iron and slipbuilding industry, if other materials used for building rectories of Russia who took part in the meeting were of the opinion that the above measure would be of no benefit to the Russian shipbuilding industry, if other materials used for building vessels are not admitted duty free. They also recommended a premium for every vessel built in Russia. This latter question was not seriously discussed. There was considerable opposition to the rooperition to admit completed machinery free.

Refore these measures become laws they must first be confirmed by the Minister of Finances, then by the council of ministers, and finally by the Emperor. This will require six months.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Natural Companions. "Would I were a bird," she marmured.

And he murmured, "Would I were a cold hottle!"

Sympathetic Vibration. (From Harper's Bazaar.)
Olympian Jove Well, what are you bawling about? What's the matter now?
Cupid Please, sir, the eagle has et up al your thunderbolts.

And Then Came Trouble.

(From Harlem Life.) Dobbs—There's a man who shaves several tim day. Wiggin—You don't mean it? Should think here'd be nothing left of his face. Dobbs—It doesn't burt his face at all. He is barber.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
"Is this a Wagner night." Then I'll stay at home. I don't like Wagner."
"I didn't, cither, till I got used to him. You have to acquire an appetite for Wagner—same as dives."

(From the Chicago Tribune.) Hiram Jinks Ob. Mandle, are you never going to listen to my salt!

Miss Mand Listen to it! Hi Jinks, I've done nothing but listen to it for half an hour. It's the loudest one you ever wore.

A Lost Opportunity. "Let me see," said the stock speculator, "didn't you once enter a fract of land in the mining regions of upper Michigan?"

"Yes, and like to lose my little fortune," answered the rural culler. "The turnal place was dry as a bone, and every time I'd try station a well I'd strike copier. There was no drillin' through the plaguey stus, less'n I'd buy a lot more book, so I jest throwest up the claim and tim back where I could rake sunship, an' git plenty of water."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Bohemia has three graphite mines ing the lead peneil market, which g ment to over 700 persons. Prussis began absorbing railroads in 1876 eight years she owned 8,000 miles. Now no 16,000 miles are under control of the state.

Renr Admiral Henry I. Picking, as a yo officer in the war of the rebellion, took par-the first conflict between armored vessels naval history. Emperor William of Germany has announced is intention of visiting England next summer o be once more present at Cowes during the lugust yachting.

. More than a century ago a meeting-house was exected at the head of the Tuckahoe River, near Tuckahoe, K. J., and it was painted for the first time three weeks ago.

In Raicign will steam up the bay, passing close to the Statue of Liberty, and thence up the North River, opposite Grant's tomb, where the national salute will be fired, the return salute to be given under the direction of Brigadier General George Moore Smith.

The Raicigh will then anchor off West Thirty-sixth Street, where a general welcome by the public will be extended to the officers and crew.

It was proposed yesterday to have a ban-size trueture ever effected by the hand of man. Its Italy's income from foreign visitors is esti-mated at \$40,000,000 a year. In Rome there are three times as many botels and bearding-houses for tourists as there were twenty years ago.

structure ever erected by the hand of man original dimensions at the base were 764 square, and its perpendicular height in the 1 st point 448 feet.

When the new State board of charities of Kausas investigated the insuse asylum at Tope-ka they found four lunaties running the heating plant, while the men comployed to do the work were sitting around a beer keg playing cards.

The origin of the saying, "as clean as a white

tudes, just as do insects. One of the uses of the movements of the sensitive plant is to frighten animals. A venturesome, browsing creature com-ing near it is afraid to touch a plant which so evidently is occupied by spirit.

ing near it is afraid to touch a plant which so evidently is occupied by spirits.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Amsterdam has paid a delicate compliment to the English-speaking world by ordering that its transactions shall in future be printed in English, instead of the native Dutch, in order that they may be more available to the scientific world at large. The drink bill of Great Britain, just published, shows that the Englishman drinks 2.41 gallons

It is said that there never have been so many octogenarians in the British House of Lords as there are at present. Lerd Harlech attained the age of eighty on March 10, and there are now no less than thirty-three peers who are in or have passed their eightieth year. The House of Commons has but three octogenarians. The largest cannon in the world was taken by the British when India was computered. The can-

non was east about the year 1560, and was the work of a chief named Chuleby Koony Khan, of Ahmednunggir. The inside of the big gun is fitted up with seals, and is a favorite place for British officers to go for a quiet mounday A-native merchant of Manils, while undergoing his last lilmes, expressed a desire to have "one of those beautiful American tunes" played at his funeral. He could not give its name, but a triend knew the tune he meant, and so the funeral passed on to the cemetery, the band playing "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

The belief that Friday is a day of had lock grose from varied reasons. One superstition is arose from varied reasons. One superstitute that it was on Friday Adam and Eve ate the fatal apple, and then it is agreed that Christ was encined on Friday. It is believed to be had luck to cut the funger nais on Friday, and manicurists say that their business is lightest on

manicurist that day. Ships' anchors cost from 5 to 7 cents a pound. supply include cost from a to , cents a points, or that a 6,000-pound anchor, which would be a very large one, would cost, even at the lowest price, about \$300, and a big sldp that required an anchor of that side would carry two of them. The two big medius carried by a ship of, say, 2,000 tons, would weigh from 4,800 to 5,000 pounds only the country of the country

Petersburg emphasizes the fact that his manager has introduced into Russia methods of advertis-Peteraburg, Russia, a report which recently ing never witnessed there before. In every short window of St. Petersburg liangs the well-known picture of the pianist. This is said to be the first time that the picture of any artist who ap-peared there has been displayed in this way to the public.

A certified centenarian named Kohn died recently in Vienna, aged 112 years. His age is attested by the public notary and by the secretary of the Jewish community at Fraunkircken, Hungary, where he was born. He acted as a guide for the French staff on its way to the River Nash, in Napoleon I's time. He was twice married and only twice ill, once when 100 years old, and again when 100. He retained his sight, hearing, and appetite to the end, but was weak in the legs.

Boston was greatly excited the other day over the huriling of a supposed dynamite bomb on the front platform of a solway car by an "unknown miscrant." The police refused to take charge of the alleged bomb, which had failed to explode. When examined and dissected by a fearness motorman is was found to be an empty storage battery cell, which some one had tried to throw in the sand bucket on the platform of the car, under the supposition that the receptacle was a depository for rubbish.

England finds it impossible to dock her big-gest battleships outside of Europe. The Houg-kong Dock Company has refused to take the risk of docking the Victorious, as the battleship is on occasing the vectorious, as the mathematic only six inches narrower than the dock entrance. She must, therefore, return to England to be cleaned, unless she can get into the Maita dock. The Victorious, it will be remembered, ran aground at the certance of the Suez Canal on her way to China, and was floated again with difficulty. The teason given at the time was that her anchors were not big chough to hold.

The biggest price ever given for a horse, says "Tit-Bits," was \$150,000, when Ormonde, once the property of the Duke of Westminster, was bought for that sum by a California millionaire. bought for that sum by a California millionaire. The famous winner of the Derby, St. Leger, and the Two Thousand Guinras, in one year, was recently sold for \$165,000-Galtee More. The most valuable collie dog known is owned by Mr. Megson, of Manciester, who gave \$6,500 for him. He is the finest dog of his kind that has ever been reared, and has taken forty-eight prizes at various shows. Perhaps the most expensive fowl ever heard of is a game cock named Peter Jackson, belonging to a gentleman in Plymouth. This hird has been known to fight under a bet of \$200,000 to a pinch of smill. Needless to say, he won it. His owner has refused \$2,500 for him.

The gases present in minute quantities in the

of argon some four years back by Lord Ray-leigh and Prof. Ramsay, added quite a new in-terest to the realms of inorganic chemistry. Arleigh and Prof. Ramsay, added quite a new integrest to the realms of inorganic chemistry. Argon helium, krypton, metargon, and neon, and probably one or two other gases, are now known to be present in the atmosphere, in addition to the oxygen and nitrogen which only five years ago were supposed to be the sole constituents of the air, except the accidental presence of carbonic acid, etc. A very interesting paper on the preparation and properties of argon was recently read before the Royal Society by Prof. Ramsay and Mr. Travers, which gives some insight into the amount of work and care necessary to separate these minute traces of rare gases from the bulk of the oxygen and nitrogen. From theoretical considerations, based on the atomic weights of leilum and argon, respectively about four and forty, it was argued that another unknown gas, with atomic weight about twenty, still remained to be discovered, and such a gas was ultimately discovered when the experimenters were able to produce a sufficiently large quantity of argon to work with. About fifteen litres of argon were made use of in this research, and to prepare this quantity of gas 1,500 litres of atmospheric air were taken, the oxygen removed by means of metallic copper, which at a red heat absorbs the oxygen as oxide. The nitrogen had then to be removed by passing the residual gas over metallic magnesium which has the property of forming nitries with misrogen. the new the experience of the control of the removed by passible the removed by passible the resulting gas, now rich in and the resulting gas, now rich is an finally freed from any resulting, with the resulting gas, now rich is an finally freed from any resulting, with the resulting gas, now rich is an finally freed from any resulting, with the resulting gas and resulti